WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

Academy of Music-Himbetto. Academy of Music—Himbetto.

American Institute—Porty—ignit National Embition.

Brondway Opera House—Find re Makino.

Buly's Theatre—Wice. Mattine.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—To Picture.

Grand Opera House—Hamlet. Mattine. Haverly's Theatre-The Tentists. hoster & Bint's Garden Concern New York Aquaction Humpty Dumpty, Matines, New York Circus - 77 and 750 Humbway, Matines, Nibra's Garden - Environment, Matines, Olympic Theatre - Patnitis, Matines, ion Francisco Minstreis - Breedway and 19th st. Standard Theatre-II M. S. Pina etc. Mating Theatre Combone Statting Good Cornier, Matine Tony Pastor's Theatre—Verlety, Union Square Theatre—Prench Plats, Wallack's Theatre—Our Girls.

### Gen. Grant's Personal Popularity.

Gen. GRANT, for the first time in his life finds himself personally popular. While confidence was felt in him and he was respected, during the war, there was no time when the mention of his name, or even his personal presence, kindled much enthusiasm. The multitude would wake the echoes in hurrahing for McClellan when hardly a response could be elicited to a proposal of sheers for GRANT.

But in this respect an apparent chapge has taken place. To a certain extent it is real. As the war recedes in point of time, tradition and imagination entarge far the proportions of its great and successful nero. The rising generation see Gen. GRANT's achievements in the exaggerated light, in the enchantment which distance lends to

But the apparent increased popularity of Gen. GRANT is not wholly real. By the diplomatic skill of the Hon. EDWARDS PIERRE-PONT, aided by the rare accomplishments and talent at respectable intrigue of the noble Russian, E.W. STOUGHTON, Gen. GRANT was received abroad as if he were an Emperor. The flunkies and snobs, whose name in every country, even in the United States, is legion, think a great deal more of IFRANT on this account.

But if, moved by the hurrals over Gen. GRANT and his ostentatious public receptions, the Republican party should again nominate him for President, we predict they will do it to their cost.

The opposition to a third term will defeat

That is all. Is that enough?

## The Approaching Session of Congress.

Congress will meet this year on the first day of December, which happens to be the first Monday, prescribed by law for the meeting. It is easy to predict that no legislation of a political character, or involving issues between the two great parties, will be passed. The questions which disturbed the extra session will probably be dropped, as they ought to be after the timidity exhibited by the Democratic leaders, who went into the fight very hot and came out of it very cool. Even if their original movement was a mistake in policy-it certainly was not in principle-yet when once made and the party committed to it, the only course left was to go on to the bitter end.

The people admire pluck under all circumstances. Mr. THURMAN and his associates announced emphatically at the regular session that they would never vote the appropriations, except on certain conditions. The Republican chiefs answered that the conditions would never be yielded; and then they went to work to make HAYES obey their be-hests and veto the bills containing the prescribed terms. After long wrangling and little exhibition of practical wisdom, the appropriations were passed, under pretence that the demands had been complied with. arty in line. The rank and file will not follow cowardly commanders, after they have once been misled.

The Republicans and the Democrats will both seek to gain a favorable position for the Presidential campaign. This has been for many years past the experience of all sessions immediately preceding an election for President. Politics has become a game with a stake of six or seven bundred millions of annual receipts and expenditures to handle; immense contracts and jobs; one hundred thousand offices; the Treasury and its vast operations; the public lands; patents; Indians; and the other large business required for a growing population of forty-six millions or more. .

Besides this great stake, the Republicans have an additional interest which has made them desperate in the efforts to retain possession of power at almost any cost. As long as they can hold on to office, and manipulate the public accounts, and make the records of the departments conform to their necessities, there will be no full exposure of the overwhelming frauds and rascalities that have been perpetrated since the close of the civil war. The lame explanation of Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. SHERMAN in regard to the appalling discrepancies in the official statements of the Treasury as to the public loans and the other issues, have only served to excite increased suspicion and to fix attention more closely on that point. Under the greatest disadvantages, the Committee of which Senator DAVIS of West Virginia is Chairman have succeeded in establishing certain facts which, when put before the country in the form of a report, cannot fail to create a profound impression.

They have found millions improperly entered, and balances forced to cover up these fraudulent charges. Volumes of the most important accounts are missing, and it is "vident from their connection with the public loans that they were purposely carried off and destroyed to hide villainy. In some of the existing books whole pages are torn out, and they are otherwise mutilated, and erasures visible to the eye, and others to an ordinary magnifier, may be counted by thousands. All these charges, this globe with a revolutionary force and masthievery, this mutilation, and this destruction, relate to the most important books and accounts of the Treasury.

Can anybody believe that such criminal tampering with the records of the Treasury, extending only over a limited period of years, and all pointing to intentional fraud and forgery to cover up excessive issues, counterfeiting, and stealing, was the result of more accident? No wonder the Republican leaders seek to solidify the North against the South by a sectional crusade, and to ignore all those material questions upon the solution of which the general prosperity depends. No wonder they ery out for a "strong man," who will trample the Constitution under foot, use the army to crush out opposition on the slightest of pretexts, and subvert the Government to the worst partisan objects. This is their game to win the next election, to bury out of sight the iniquities which blot the career of the party

to prevent the punishment which an indignant people would administer after a full

Canada's Wheat Fields and Her Tariff.

The Canadian tariff was established without reference to any system of political economy. The Dominion Government had come to an annual deficit in its finances. It had come also to an end of its power of borrowing. It had to have money. There was but one way to get it-to tax the products of foreign countries imported into Canada. To the economists in the provinces who opposed to the scheme the principles of ADAM SMITH, RICARDO, and MILL, the short answer of the Government was silencing: "How else can we raise money?" To the English merchants and manufacturers who in Liverpool, Manchester, and London made an outcry against this unfilial behavior of the colony toward the mother country, and to the free traders in Parliament who complained of this ungrateful warfare on the policy and interests of England, the answer of the Canadian Ministers was similarly conclusive: "We had to have money to run our Government and pay its debts. We could only get it out of duties on imports. Can you tell us how otherwise we could have got it?" Canada's tariff was not a measure to protect and develop a system of Canadian manufactures. It was simply a sudden revenue measure forced by necessity. It did not consider prices or values. It did not regard cost to consumers. It was a hastily laid tax on the only property available for taxation with instant returns that Canada could lay her hands on, namely, imported foreign goods.

Turning from all politico-economical discussions of the measure, it may be curious to consider the possible influence of this tariff on the future of the Dominion, disconnected wholly from the establishment or non-catablishment of a system of self-sustaining manufactures.

The commercial condition of the United States presents this novel feature. For the first time in our history our exports of food are paid for in gold. We now substantially supply ourselves with the fabrics and metals we consume. Heretofore the debt we made by importing goods was used by Europe to pay us for our exports of cotton, wheat, flour, meat, butter, cheese, and oil. The system of paying America for food with America's own debts to other countries is at present ended. Wheat may be said to be the chief agent of the revolution that has made New York the centre to which gold is flowing from England and France. The life of this agency will be very long. One of the Parliamentary Commissioners to inquire into the causes of and remedy for the British agricultural distress, now making observations in this country, has been re ported to have publicly said that he had about come to the conclusion that farming lands in Great Britain were worth only what the deep, rich, friable soils of our Northwest were worth, plus the cost of transporting their products to England. He attered a momentous truth. Nearly onehalf of the best of our Northwestern wheat land west of the Mississippi has cost, and will cost, its owners only the expense of making and recording the title deeds to it. Under the Homestead, Preemption, Soldiers' Bounty, and Tree-Cuiture laws, farms in this wonderful wheat region are in effect given away. It is utterly impossible for cereal agriculture on the old and high-priced lands of eastern Europe to compete with grain growing on this new soil, which costs nothing, and is conveniently traversed by rival railroads underbidding each other for freight to the Atlantic. So long as the United States shall supply themselves with textile fabrics,

and make money abundant and cheap. The Canadian Dominion also possesses wheat garden, on which large expecta-That experiment cannot be repeated with I tions are founded. Its eastern boundany prospect of holding the Democratic ary is the limit of the Red River The international line on par allel 49 is its southern limit. With an average width of one hundred miles, it sweeps northwesterly through eighteen meridians of longitude to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, turns southward in paral-

metals, and hardware, this Northwestern

wheat will, generation after generation,

compel the flow of gold here from Europe,

lel 54, and goes down again to 49. The Dominion geologist, Dawson, estimates the productive area of only half of the Red River Valley within Manitoba at 2,176,000 acres. Supposing it to be all in wheat, and reducing its yield down to the average of southern Minnesota—seventeen bushels per acre-the crop of one-half of Canada's Red River Valley would amount to 36,992,000 bushels! Those are tremendous figures, but the Canadians have faith in them. JOHN MACOUN, the Professor of Botany attached to the Canadian Pacific Railway survey, after a careful examination, estimated the number of acres of arable and "available for settlement" between the Lake of the Woods in Manitoba and the Peace River district at the foot of the Rocky Mountains to be 200,320,000! At Lake Atha basea, in latitude 57, he claims to have found the best barley and wheat he had ever seen. He weighed both, and was astonished that each exceeded the standard to the bushel by ten pounds, and found by count that many of the wheat heads contained one hundred grains. On Peace River, in latitude 56° 30' and longitude 121, he saw cucumbers ripe on the vines on the 16th of August, and wrote in his journal this enthusiastic opinion of the agricultural richness of the whole region:

terly beyond what I ever saw before that I dare hardly make use of truthful words to portray it. Supposing that the Canadians are right about the extent and richness of their wheat growing territory in the Northwest, the mind recoils from a computation of it productive capacity. Man has never before contemplated such an agricultural fact. Should this enormous Canadian wheat garden be successfully cultivated, its annual crop in favorable years would come into the business and interests of the entire

"It would be folly to attempt to depict the

appearance of the country, as it was so ut-

terly power heretofore unknown to finance and trade. The Canadian tariff as an instrument for the development of this wheat dominion possesses an interest outside of political economy. Is it not possible that it may ac complish these five results: Provide mone to run the Dominion Government; transfer to Canada machinery and operatives from England and the United States; hold the laboring population that yearly crosses the boundary line for employment; slowly create a system of diversified Canadian indus try; and largely increase the population of the Dominion? Concede that the tariff heavily taxes the consumption of all manufactured goods, and enhances the cost of liv ing in Canada, yet if it enables the Dominion Government to hold on to solveney and financial credit, and to supplement its publie lands with money enough to finish its Pacific Railway, may it not creditably go and of many of its prominent leaders, and | into politico-economical history as a cheap | the Canada Central route and the North Shore | to be will-act this volume

part of the cost of a work which will convert the Canadian Dominion into a great wheatselling country?

An American Battle in Mexico. VICTORIA, the leader of the Warm Spring Apaches, has at length turned and rent his pursuers. On Sunday last he ambushed a company of fifty men from New Mexico who were on his trail, and killed thirty-two of them, the other eighteen, wounded, escaping to tell the story.

The war with this Indian chief has been a bloody one. Shifted from agency to agency until he became exasperated and unruly, he was finally persuaded to go upon Mescalero reservation, where one of the first incidents following his welcome was the taking out of an indictment against him in a neighboring court. As soon as the knowledge of this came to him, he started on the war nath.

The past two months have been occupied with a running fight between him and Major Morrow, who has pursued with a force of regular cavalry, while irregular bodies of frontiersmen have joined in. After several engagements Morrow recently reported that he had followed VICTORIA sixty miles into Mexico, and there left him. Perhaps Major Morrow felt that he must draw the line of military operations somewhere, and so drew it about sixty miles on the other side of the boundary of the neighboring republic.

This moderation in the use of Mexican soll for the purpose of fighting United States Indians with United States troops, was not approved, apparently, by the unfortunate volunteer campaigners, for we find the latter remaining behind and scouting in the State of Chihuahua, fifty miles south of El Paso, where their disaster happened.

It is to be feared that the results of this experiment will not be favorable. VICTORIA is likely to have gathered to his standard, during his long retreat, Mexican Apaches, of the same general tribe, who will be no more scrupulous about boundary lines, especially as they know nothing of them, than United States troops. The settlements on the southern border of New Mexico will therefore be liable to sudden forays for some time to come. Perhaps this will be made a new cause of grievance against Mexico.

### Mr. Cornell's Chance.

Gov. Cornell has a chance to distinguish himself, provided he is capable of administering the Government of the State more economically and more beneficially than either of his two immediate predecessors Gov. ROBINSON and Gov. TILDEN. But the people have become intelligent

and unsparing judges. Talk will not do. Nothing but works will

inswer. GOV. CORNELL is said to resemble GEORGE

WASHINGTON in personal appearance. Let us see if he will act like WASHINGTON

To the Bald Eagle of the Ramapo Mounains, even now circling over Albany and poising for the swift swoop upon the Speakership, opposes himself with aged but dauntless breast the great medicine man of the Opendagas, resolved to snatch the prey from the very mions of the Rockland marauder. To further complicate the situation the Republican Times serves notice upon the Hon, JAMES W. HUSTED and the Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD that the speakership is not for either of them. perfectivelear," says the Times, "that neither of these two men ought to receive the support of Republicans who value the good name of their

Messrs. Roscoe Conkling and James G. BLAINS will hardly relish the tone in which Mr BAYARD of Delaware speaks of them.

The Arizona is well out of what might have been a very ugly scrape; but it does not follow that occan passenger steamships can safely make a practice of butting against ice-

If this weary old world ceases to jog on Friday we shall never know how the GRANT boom, the HANLAN-COURTNEY correspondence. or the case of Capt. WILLIAMS would have come out. There is an element of melancholy in this o flection.

WERR, the swimmer, and Borron, the paddler, after having kept quiet during the possible swimming weather, have now burst out with challenges and counter challenges in great force. Webb has apparently learned from Boyron that it pays better to paddle about as the floating advertisement of a patent rubber suit, than to swim mock races for imaginary purses. Accordingly he has already invented a suit as a rival to PAUL's; and the incenuity with which these aquatic garments will be kept before the public eye, under the guise of swimming mutches, next year, will be worth

Rain fell copiously at Middletown yesterday, and the pious citizens, who, in the face of a threatened water famine, voted down a proposition to spend \$25,000 in filling the empty reseroirs on the ground that it would show a distrust of Providence, are, no doubt, convinced that their faith has been rewarded by a direct divine interposition in their behalf. But suppose it hadn't rained!

If the public-spirited efforts of Mr. John Jay's committee result in giving the people of this city pure country milk at a reasonable price, they will be gratefully acknowledged and remembered. But those who need pure milk the most are the least able to pay a fancy price for it. Mr. Jay's committee should keep that fact in mind.

A despatch from London announces that

first mortgage bonds of the Canada Centra Railway, the interest on which is guaranteed by the Canadian Government, have been placed in the English market. Under the Pacific Railway policy of the MACRENZIE Administration, the Canada Central Railway Company were to receive aid from the Dominion Treasury for extending their line from Renfrew to a point in the wilderness southeast of Lake Nipissing. where it was intended to connect it with the projected railway to the month of French River, known as the Georgian Bay Branch. The dis ance from Renfrew to the eastern terminus of the projected road is about one hundred and twenty miles, and for building this extension of their line the Canada Central Ballway Company were to receive \$10,000 per mile from the Dominion. They proceeded with the work, but further explorations on the route of the Georgian Bay Branch revealed the fact that the western end of it lay through a rocky, barren ountry, presenting serious engineering diffiulties. When Bir John Macdonald's Governent came into power, work on the Georgian Bay Branch was suspended. The Canada entral Railway, however, had been exended westward to a point on Lake Nightsing. Without the Georgian Bay branch the new section would yield the company no cturn for their outlay. It is probable, thereore, that the Government have guaranteed the aterest on their bonds to enable them to procure the means to extend their line still further estward to a paint on French River about twenty niles east of its mouth. It is expected that such tine will secure the grain trade from Chicago which now finds its way by lake to Buffalo. The distance from the Etraits of Mackinaw to the point on French River selected as a harbor for lake vessels is about two hundred miles. allowing for the deflection which would be necessary to pass the southeastern peninsula of the Great Manitoulin Island—a shorter distance than from the Straits of Mackingw to Port Huron, at the entrance to River St. Clair The distance from the harbor of French River by

line to Montreal is about 280 miles. This would be the most direct route from Chicago to Liver-pool, and as vessels plying between the Straits of Mackinaw and the harbor of French River would run close to the south coast of the Manitoulin Islands, they would escape the heavy storms which sometimes sweep Lake Huron. French River discharges its waters into Georgian Bay by several narrow channels, one of which, with a comparatively small expenditure in removing obstructions. could be made navigable for large vessels; above the delta there is nothing to impede navigation up to the point selected for the railway terminus. Montrealers, who had expected to reap a rich harvest from the opening up of this short route, were dismayed last winter to find that New York capitalists had secured the charter of a company which had been organ-ized to build an air line from Ottawa (the eastern terminus of the Canada Central) to the New York system of railways, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Coteau Rapide. Despite their opposition, aided as they were by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, the bill permitting the New York capitalists to construct the line was sanctioned by Parliament, the Government reserving the right to say whether they should have power to bridge the St. Lawrence, Col. Growski, a well-known Canadian engineer, has been employed by the Dominion Government to report as to whether a swing bridge at the Coteau Rapids would interfere with the navigation of the St. Lawrence

### VIEWS AFTER THE BATTLE

If he should report in favor of the bridge, the

road will be constructed at once, and will be

ready to compete with the Grand Trunk and

the North Shore roads of Quebec for the traffic

which may be enticed by the new route from the

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The fall elections are now over, the results are before the country. and the causes that operated most effectively to produce them may be analyzed without passion or partiality. Chief of these was the extra session, which in all respects turned out to be great political blunder. The responsibility for that movement actually rests with Mr. Thurman, for without his consent and cooperation and urgent advice it never would have been adopted. He did not shrink from nor seek to evade the responsibility.

In adopting this policy Mr. Thurman's chief aim was to strangle the so-called sectional issue by bringing into prominence the questions of the freedom and purity of elections, honest inies, abolition of the test oath, and military interference at the polls. But he left out of view he fact that the South constituted a majority of the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress, and forgot that it would be made most onspicuous by the political change in the Senate. He neglected also to take notice that Mr. active in the closing days of the Forty-fifth Conrress in foreing a condition of things that would nevitably lead to an extra session.

The Republican leaders saw their ndvantage and opportunity in the chance to revive old prejudices by an aggressive sectional campaign on the eve of the fall elections, and they were oo glad to second Mr. Thurman, through a fleree opposition that entrapped Mr. Beck and others into violent declarations that, once foolishly spoken, could not be retracted or satisfac torily explained away. Thus, by a fatality, Mr. Thurman furnished his opponents with the very weapon they most desired and of which he had labored earnestly to deprive them.

The charge that the Southern members of Congress favored or supported the extra session in the private councils of their party, and therefore are to be held to account for it, is without any solid foundation. The real truth is they opposed that programme earnestly in caucus, as they did the scheme of mounting riders on the appropriations. They advocated the passage of separate bills to repeal the obnoxious laws, and if vetoed then to vote the egular appropriations, and go to the country en the issues thus made up.
It is known that this proposed policy was de-

feated by a bare majority in caucus, obtained entirely through the superior influence of Mr. Thurman and his friends, who regarded it as a great triumph, and as a feather in his cap for he Presidential nomination. No suggestion was ever made about stopping the supplies in hose conferences, and the public speeches on that point express the individual opinions of those who made them, and not the authorized sentiment of any deliberation on the subject,

One of the inspiring motives of the extra session on the part of the opponents of Mr. Randail, was the hope that by a sudden move they could capture the Speakership for Mr. Blackburn. The peculiar friends of Mr. Thurmar and of Mr. Tilden, too, like Mr. McMahon and Mr. Springer and Mr. Morrison, were most active in this opposition. And but for the discretion of the Southern members, a Confederate Colonel would have been lifted into the third place in the Government by these Northern managers.

This is the exact truth of a recent chapter in political history, which is little understood by the country at large, or even by those who profess to be well informed. So far from the South forcing the issues which are alleged to have provoked public resentment, the South was forced into the position it occupied against ts own judgment. The questions upon which Congress legislated, and which the Fraudulent President, stiffened into decision by the stalwarts, and disappointed at his failure to build up a personal party after the model of John Tyler, vetoed, were never fairly discussed. The Republicans fought their whole campaign on a

ery of "Rebel Brigadiers," And, after all, what have the Republicans gained since last year? California was carried by the Kearney bolt. Maine on the popular vote is against the party. Poster's majority in Ohio, on a vote of over six hundred and sixty thousand, is less than four thousand clear, with an open defection against Ewing by the hard money Democrats. Penasylvania Iowa Nabraska, and Wisconsin are carried as usual. The Legislatures of New Jersey and Connecticut are unchanged. Massachusetts has come down from a majority of fifty thousand to a mere plurality, and the great pivotal State of New York has notified Mr. Conkling that he does not carry the Ropublican party in his pocket. There may be some hidden causes for boasting in these results, but certainly they are not visible on the surface.

### Gen. Hinncock and Mrs. Surratt. From the Indianapeha Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"The Democrate can't numerate Gen. Hancock," said a Cathelle priest to me the other day, irrespondent to my expression of opinion. "Why not?" I asked. "Because," he said, with much feeling, "he hanced Mrs Surrait without cause, and persecuted her for her relicion."

"I don't see how he hanced her," said I. "more than fen Holt, "though see how he hanced her," said I. "more than fen Holt, "tho was Judge Advectate, or Stanton, who was President."
"Haneses," explained the priest, had her immediate fentedly, and he absolutely telused to let her see her electyman, or any electyman of her church, siter she reserved, and he absolutely telused to let her see her electyman, or any electyman of her church, siter she was sentenced. He did all he could to send the woman in hell, but us denote her carnest triquest for electy was passed in their cas did in the beside heaving the sky."

"I have reduced of that," I said.
"Well, Cathodies have," said the priest, "and it Hameeck should arise and have the imputence to ask for Cathodies before and have the imputence to ask for Cathodies voles, they would harry him under their indignation."

The library collected by the Rev. T. J. Conan for the use of the American little Uman, while that body was engaged in preparing its new transaction of the Feriplarie, as new offered for some entire. If consets at more than 4.000 volumes, and contains the works of the Church fathers in the earliest and best editions, var co is sof the sacred text in Hebrey, Greek, and Syriac a number of ancient manner opts, and on codless quantity commentaries, dictionaries, translations, and other being to shouldning the meaning of the prignal. To a theological seminary, or any aunitar institution, it would

We have received from Mr. J. W. Bouton the completed volume of \$\(Let\) for 1678. This is one of the most elegant and valuable subfications treating of artistic subjects fixed in expected in any country, and in respected the variety, the heavity and the invish abundance of \$\(Let\). engravings, etchings, and wood out innstrations, and of the comprehensiveness and interest of its reports and discussions, this volume is fully equal to any ever published. No person who wishes to keep himself informed as to the current history and literature of art can afford WRECKERS TO FIND THE CHAMPION. Frank Jacobson, the Wheelman of the Cham-

Yesterday morning Mr. James W. Quintard, the agent of the New York and Charleston line of steamers, arrived from Charleston. He met Capt. Lockwood and the other surviving officers of the steamer Champion, with whose wreck last Friday thirty-three souls were lost From them Mr. Quintard heard the full particulars of the disaster. It is said that Capt. Lockwood yesterday noted his protest against the owners of the Lady Octavia before a Wall street firm of marine insurance brokers and adjusters of averages. Early yesterday the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief departed for the scene of the Champion's collision with the ship Lady Octavia. The crew of the Belief the ship Dady Octavia. The crew of the hence will locate the wreck, if possible. The wreck lies at the bottom of the sea fifteen or sixteen nities out from the Five Fathom Bank Lightship at the mouth of Delaware Bay. The diversible at the mouth of Delaware Bay. The diversible is one of the crew of the Relief, will examine the wrock if the weather permits, and a buoy with be attached to it, if possible. It is said that no attempt with be made to raise the Chambion before next spring.

that no attempt will be made to raise the Cham-pion before next spring.

Frank Jacobson, one of the crew of the Cham-pion, was found at work on the wharf of the Charleston line. He is a young man, a Nor-wegian, with a square, heavy face, and dull, ex-pressionless eyes. He began his narrative of his experience on the Champion by saying that he didn't know anything.

"Why don't you know anything?" he was

Why don't you know anything?" he was asked.
"Cause I was at the wheel," said he.
When did you see the Lady Octavia?"
I didn't see it, "said he.
"Not at all?"
"I never seen it till it was reported," he said.
"Who reported it?"
The officer on deck—Mr. Leonard," he replied.

The onser, of the one of the onser, of the o

tain's order."
But at the time of the collision what did you I don't know. I tell you I don't know You jumped aboard the English ship, didn't you?"
"Yes," said Jacobson; and added, "and that's all I know. I tell you I don't know anything."

THAT PARALYZED THUMB.

Its Owner Advised by Sympathetic Corre-

spondents Who Have Thumbs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answe to the question of "Railroad Clerk," in to-day's issue, as to the best immediate remedy for paralysis of the thumb arising from the use of pen or pencil, permit me to offer a word of Advice. The innetional disturbance variously styled writer's cramp, serivener's palsy, digital paraly is, and so on, may be produced by so many causes that it is not assauly easy to deduce a correct theory of the particular case from the facts surnished by the sufferer Admixtures of lead and arsonic in the glazing of paper are sometimes at the bottom of progressive loss of large-time, and the bottom of progressive loss of large-time, and the bottom of progressive loss of large-time, and the technical are first to suffer. In cases where in time is the primary cause—a fature arising, not from active contraction of the musclessbut from a fase contraction such as occurs in the continued act of grasping—there are an standard medical or surpleal remedies, because this agreed that the trouble, is its earlier stages at least, and accompanied by siteratheness of structure either in the nervous or in the nuscellar tissues comperted. Frasishe that the nutrition of the patient is good, has digestion unimpaired, and that there is no history of malaria, it has been my observation that sponging of the right arm and hand with strong beef test night and morning, but particularly at sight before count to bed, has an extractionary in the interesting a final to the product of the right arm and hand with strong beef test night and morning but particularly at sight before count to bed, has an extractionary in the morning with the product of the water, with short coversence. Half a test up of his water, with short coversence, it fail a test up of his water, with all of the production, and from the production of the body in its normal condition, but by no nears hist, have seen very had cases of simple tatigue basis give wat before a few applications, but the observed some list is next to impossible to unseat when contracted late in life or tong teglected.

F. O. Fairrick, Ph. D. College of Veterinary Sourcous, 28 Lexington avenue. To the sunder the soutines the soutines to be change to the water when contracted late in life or tong teglected.

F. O. Fairrick, Ph. D. College of Veterinary Sourcous, 28 Lexington avenue. t is not usually case to deduce a correct theory of the

whose thumb is paralyzed from continuous writing to change the ink he is using. I suffered the same way from soing bedne inks, and experienced immediate relief by chanding to a writing fluid. If he must use a pen int change to a softer one, say Nos. I or 2. The change of the was recommended to me by a physician. Barking. To the Entities of Thes Res.-Sir. The best cure for "Railroad thers," who has probably a touch of writer's make, is to use a quilt in writing.

To the Kurron of The Sus-Sir. If the "Railroad thers," will use a type-writer for his work, as secret of parallyzed writers are doing, he will be curred. It his work is on books altogether, a core principled will affect the time the use of the above-mentioned machine soil in their curre. whose thumb is paralyzed from continuous writing t

only is there care.

To rus Forcos or The Sun — See : Tell the young man with the things to try the vacuum treatment. It promptly and effectually relieved not from partial paralysis the hands a few years since.

Accountant To rus Eoros or The Sun—See: The seemer that young man with a paralyzed thumb inchkes a besultively, the isother for him.

A Sympathizer.

The Next California Senator Not a Repub-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit a

Salifornia reader to correct an error which exenterts by many in the East in regard to the United States Sena

his that's Republican could be elected, for amone the fusions and endorsements made in election this Legisla-late, no one party can harry claim it, but the straight Republicans do not make up more than one third of that

But under the new Constitution of the State a new Asfalifornia's next Senator doubtful, but in all prob Sabra Harrara, Cal., Nov. 3, Mei.vin Snow.

## Lend, Light, and Lookout.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: These cent drendful collesions at scattle Champion, Falcon and Arizona) occurred for want of a proper lookout for

afely become their own underwriters if proper attention s paid on board ship to the three Ls-"Lend, Light, and is joid on board ship to the three the Lock out."

When I was before the mast, many years age, I know that a good lookest had to be kept intward or it would be made very ampleasant for us. No matter how much the out simp planaged her hows under, no matter how such spray side sprinkled over upon us when 'en the wind,' the lockout had to be at his sching, and wind awake, tea. This was on beard of a New Bedford whale, and out the fluet of our Atlantic steamships is allowed to plane, how so, into a loity restered as a close startly light just for want of a proper lockout.

New York, Nov. 10. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

## Danger Signals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a late sue of the Ros, a monopolist organ, the sentiments of the

monarchists are expressed as follows:

That a strong centralized Government, with a firm ar
decided man at its head, would be a most excellent this decided man at its head, would be a most excellent thing for this country, is a truth recognized by many of unit best and wiest estimate. Fuch a radical monopolists, active officials, active of the state of the state of post traders, active officials, active of the state of the sta

is not at all fit to fill any civil position requiring states manship. He would be merely what he was before dur ing the two Presidential terms—the unscrupulous and willing lool of those able to use him. No doubt there are those wi line to overthrow this Government who would stick at so means whereby they might attain that end. The people, we trust, will see to it that these plotters do not succeed. JEFFERSONIAN.

A Card from the Best Dancer in Jersey City. TO THE HOLTON OF THE SUN-Sir : I think he Aras Cohombione makes a great mistake in saying that when you dance with a Jorsev girl you have to dauce in 

Only the Cooper Institute Adventists Believe it. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Believing that you are disposed to do justice to even Adventists, will say that the statement published in Tax Sew of Nov

## Not Mr. Hernard Hess.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUC: An artiele printed in the daily newspapers of this city says that Col Denis Do Coursey and De Produce Microon intend to make criminal charges against a Mr. Hess for obtaining \$140 for election purposes from Jacob D. Lang, an auth-framenav annihilate for Albeignall, and wang the loosest G. and Taronauty candidates. Fruit me to say that I am now the Mr. Hess who is accorded. But Kast Seventy-fourth street, Twenty second Assembly

Gen, Butier's Intention to Go into Pulities,

Gen. Butler's Intention to Go into Politics.

Pour the Boston Braid.

Gon, Butler, in answer to a gentleman who asked inin, a day set two sance, if he intended to make monther eff of to the five-remerble, related, some working heat day after election, two individuals, some working heat day after election, two individuals, some working the work to lingue, who economical a seat bellind me were discusseing the resulted the election, evidently masser of discussing the treated the election, evidently masser of discussion the truth of the election, evidently masser of discussion to them. Finally one of them says: 'Jerry, do you shie' this cold flen'll this run again.' Entitle the properties of the says are says of the says

DIED OF DOCKSAW.

by a Dog, Stepped on by a Horse, and Pricked by a Fish Bone.

An inquest was held, on Monday, in the case of Alexander A. Leith, 16 years old, who died in St. Peter's Hospital of lockjaw caused by his trending on a fish bone.

Benjamin Corson, a Sheepshend Bay fisher-man, for whom Leith worked, testified that man, for whom Leith worked, testified that about two and a half weeks ago Leith stepned on the spine of a bluefish white moving about with his books off.

On Oct. 27 Leith began to feel a stiffness in the muscless of the jaw and neck, and the respiratory muscles were affected. These symptoms increased, and on Oct. 29 he took to his bed. Then he was seized with stiffness of his neck bedy, and legs, and he endured agenzing pain, which shift through the body and over the muscles of the stomach. This pain continued until 3 A. M. on Nov. 8, when the young man died suddenly. An examination disclosed no wound or point of irritation.

In my opinion, "says Dr. William Stephenson, house suggeon of St. Peter's Hospital, "death ensued from spasms of the respiratory muscles consequent men lockjaw."

Leith was taken to St. Peter's Hospital on Oct. 31, in an express wagon, suffering from violent snesms of the neck, body, and legs at intervals of one or two minutes. Whenever he was touched or startled, he went into a spasm.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was caused by locking.

Leith was an orphan. Two weeks before this accadent the end of one of his toes was crushed by the tread of a horse, and a week before that he was bitten by a dog. about two and a half weeks ago Leith stepped on the spine of a bluefish white moving about

A National Yachting Association, Delegates from the New Jersey, Columbia, cooklyn, Empire, Jersey City, Manhattan, Hudson River, and Solem, Mass., vacht clubs met, on Monday, at the Aster House, and resolved to form a National Yacht-ing Association. The call of the meeting was for a central organization of local clobs to give a grand regatia annually for open boats in those waters, but the semi-mout to make it national prevailed. A committee of five were appointed to shopt an address caling for a general convention of yachtsone to torn a national assemation by-detecates appointed from the different clobs. In addition to giving an annual regatat the assemblation will, it is proposed, adopt general gules and "equations as recards sailing, measurements, time allowances, &c., about which so much difference in the clubs exists. The Committee are W. H. Dilworth, New Jersey Y. C.; Don Frick, Columbia Y. C.; J. H. Robbins, Manhattan Y. C.; A. P. Rail, Jersey City Y. C.; B. S. Osbon, Rookiny Y. C.; E. W. Kicham, New Jersey Y. C.; Deer Krumeich, Empire Y. C.; J. G. Goodwin, Hisdson River Y. C.; B. R. Rice, Salem Y. C. tral organization of local clubs to give a grand regatts

### Milliannire O'Brien's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.-The distribution of ne estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased, amounting to D.(NO), ON, to have been made on Aug. 20 last, has, by a lecision of the Probate Court, rendered resterday, bec adefinitely postponed, the estate being defendant in fou indefinitely postponed, the estate being defendant in four of the units brought by John H. Hurke against J. C. Flood and others, amounting to \$36,044,001. Burke filed an opposition to the distribution, with copies of the complaints in all the actions pending which opposition was demarred to by the executiors and legaress of the estate. Judge Myrick of the Probate Court, in overation the demarrers, says. "Sufficient appears in the opposition to show that a nartial distribution-broult not be more until the controversy as to the rights of Barke is disposed of,"

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 10 .- Suit was instituted to day by Fed Miller against the Baltimore and Obio Raifroad for \$10,000 damages. Planniff was run over by a becommittee and best an arm. W. D. English has also brought out against the same company for \$400, for ejectment from a train. If was travelling on a limited tickst, which expired before he reacted his destination.

### To Reduce the President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- A bill will be intro-Annual Nov. 2007, 100-7 bill will be little-duced in Congress at the next session to reduce the salary of the President to \$25,030 per annual after 1881. The full will be introduced by a Democrat. It is expected that Republicans will oppose its passing, because parhaps they favory a Republican President will be the person affected by the reduction.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read to-day's Ses the decision of the Manhattan Ra Company in reference to the reduction of fares. I think t is about time that the press and public took energetic measures to keep this monster monopoly within decent bounds. The elevated roads have had exceptional privileges. They paid nothing to the city, nor did the proper-ty holders receive any compensation for the depreciation y holders receive any compensation for the depreciation of valuable projects.

The cars at the accommodation hours are always overgrowised, a missace which could be obviouded by a miform rate of fare during all hours of the day. After more
and before flave offices the cars are almost empty, and of
holds a dozen associates at 10 cents may better than
twenty at 5 cents, then arithmetic is at a discount. Let
the road try the plant of five-sent faces for a month or
two, and if it is no successful set them then we must the
old method. It for my, which paternizes the house cars
and the checked management discass a more liberal
souries in their dealings with the pulsace.

Almost L Paskes, Ja.

# The Money Value of a None.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Justice nan for laving his nose broken.

May I ask the Justice whether he would be satisfied

May I has the audice that the sum of more value and story. I had broken his most? Perhaps the Justice thanks less own nose of more value than any other many mose. If he does he is mistakets, I far he, would just a very mose with him. Indeed, I would not have my nose broken for \$10.000.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Seeing an rticle in today's Sew referring to a meeting of the Ad-

One Boy's Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heartly approve the entercing of apprenticeships. I am a couth of 19, and, though I have made great efforts, I have and it impression he vet to make a beginning at a trade rimsiness to my liking as the demand is entirely for killed labor. skilled labor. Something strongly corruntly be done, and soon, toward represents the state of things, of rise the feture will find an unsupposable lack of satisful labor, which will greatly without an insupposable lack of satisful labor, which will greatly without an experience of the satisful labor.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 9. His Water Bille.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What remsty other than protest (i) may have Lagainst the charges if the Croton Water Board in assessing the \$12 for water which is not on my premises and has never been? I do not object to a fair and just charge for pipes in the street, but to tax me So more for a smaller, house than I paid in

## Set I deem very unitst. D. H. Mer'emnics, 40 East 142d street.

Ticket Speculators. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Have those scretolere admirable managers. Messrs. Poole & Dom-belly, by selling out to the speculators, gone tack on that mulic which has acknowledged their endeavors, by such public which has acknowledged their endeavors by ment therein partitioners? Five infinites after the creating of the deservinst matrix these applying for seats, in well and lady among the mander, were took that they were it and lady among the mander, were took that they were already the time of the first expectant speciations are of the time or four expectant speciations as to some other Breatre, or report to our fit some cases already to some other Breatre, or report to our fit some cases already that the manual transfer and the state of the some cases already the state of the some cases already the some state that every seat should have been sold within a we mantle a very seat should have been sold within a we mantle a very seat should have been sold within a venual of the seat of the sold within a venual to the seat the sold within a venual to the seat the seat the seat of the seat the s

## The Rev. Mr. Zell, Late of Resendale,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Justice now demands that any and all reflections should be re-moved from the reputation of the Rev Mr Zeil, as they Regard invitations of the next preminent members of the Raphist Charge, be preached both an eshbatt mortains and evident in the extension was so large that exist seats had to be extended by the extension was so large that exist seats had to be previded, and it were tempts fell the power of the storage, the people of Rosenday celt is at that time. A least of at thirties was spread out in time to-each imminimizations, and many a heart was made that, while they said. It is like thought seed. We start the first seed to the control of the seed out in the said. The said that the first seed out in the following the said of the seed out in the people definition to through the following the said when the transfer has the first seed out in the said which is the first seed out the said of the said argest invitations of the most prominent members of the It would in accounted and speculicy acted apoin.

However that may be one through a certain, everyhody here creaks well of Mr. Zeel, and he is so her of the finations criminally contains a trie day.

Petric B Certif.

Horizontale, N. Y. Nov. 10.

Petric B Certif.

## Architects of Rule.

How thest the hand that fired the Ephesian nome Was talk us have non-instruming since. The menurch adding over loaning R me On many a page in turn house shi The man who a recked his pacts in New York Will figure this share of these for hitter work.

He whom the people took with rank and power Who wently holds their favorene his right, and sees them to term me a sweetness sour, Togratify his own unobse spate,

And speal the ancient stock from worth he spring. May rest assured his givens will be sung. The man who wields a bludge on fough and large,

Who strikes because he has the strength to strike And dashes withly in a mad built charge, storing and standing triends and forwalike. Has not the spirit that may be be exactly To think upon the run he has a rought. He kalls himself, but knows but he is dead,

Nor seets that in his own unconscious breast The shart which at his party's heart he sped Has found its only fitting posce or rest.

What cares his spiteful sout not proceed blame? What matters it to him if time is shame?

Sore and inflamed lungs are boated by Jayne's Expec-

-Postal cards, now almost universal.

SUNHEAMS.

Fifty is the youth of old age; forty the old age or youth. So says Victor Hos -According to Land and Water, Lord De-

eart, now here, is to marry Madame Selina Dolare, or her Majosty's Opera Company.

-A series of lawsuits about an iron bolt, valued at ten cents, has already cost the litigants five hundred dollars, at Pisin City, Onto. -Dwight Whiting of Boston is en route for Grahamstown, South Airses, to buy 100 estriches to stock a farm in San Josephin V. lley, Cal.

-The woodcock are migrating southward from England this season before the usual time. An Indi-cation, it is supposed, of an early and severe winter. -A new kind of sweet potato is culti-

ented in Kern County, Cal., picked specimens of which weigh from fifteen to eighteen and twenty two remains. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has ans other of his many attacks of elevated sore throat and his physician has advised it in strongly to retire from the nich, but he said he was determined to die in harness e is now 77 years old.

-Capt. Edgell of the Seventeenth Lancers, when shot at Ulund, fell back into the arms of a com-rade, a bushin man, exclaiming as his last words, "Sea that the men spare the wounded. Spare the wounded." One of his sudders rode in the charge with a wooden pipe in his mouth; and when shot down asked with hir latest breath, "Give the pipe to brother,

-Standing Bear, the Ponea, who is taking subscriptions in Reston for detending the anti of his mand in the Supreme Court, sets \$125 for that purpose from the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indiana. That is not strange. The law, in the scriptural order, some before the Gospel; and securing the protection of the one will perhaps help the propagation of the other.

-Two weeks ago the creditors of the Glasgow Bank received their third dividend, making Ds. 4d, on the pound cut of the total. That total is in round numbers £11,000,000; of which £7,400,000 is paid and 23.609.000 is still to pay. There is every probability that the \$11.000.000 will be liquidated to the farthurs, but the interest is doubtful. Two of the directors have emigrated to Australia; another is living with his family in a handsome villa near the Italian lakes.

-The Newland oak is 47 feet 6 inches in girth. The Cowtherp, now more than 100 years in process of decay, has a girth of 60 leet. Soft are in England, Many of the fine oaks in England are, without doubt, from 800 to 1,000 years old. The Dukeries in Nottinghamton present the greatest number of specime and Berkehire can show some remarkably fine caks, es pecially the neighborhood of Windsor, and the Duke of Buccleuch's park of Ditton, near there. -Dr. Crillus was 60 years old, and had

white hair, a long white beard, and an excellent reputa tion. He was regarded as the most exemplary man in Muncie, Ind. A series of burglaries were committed, and he was chosen Chairman of a Committee of Direction. Then the plunder was accidentally discovered in his own house, and he confessed that he was the thief. He had ... The councils for the settlement of trade

Reputes in France in their last year considered 25.046 cases. Of this number 25,834 were heard in private, and reconciliation was effected in 18,415 (71 per cent.) 7,555 could not be reconciled, and were remitted for bearing to the General Council, and 9,076 diff-rences were settled upon advice of the councils. As to the causes of dispute, 21,368 cases were relative to wages; 4,733 to sal, and 1,795 to matters affecting appro-

basin was opened at Bordeaux. It can accommissions eighty ships of the largest tonnage, and will sive an enormous impetus to the port. The shipping of Bordeaux has almost trebled since 1807, and its steamer temange. exceeds 600,000 tons. Bordeaux is considered the most aristocratic of great French provincial cities. Even Paris recognizes Bordeaux society as "chie," while Borleasz rather looks down upon l'arisians as for the most part nort Annines. -At the last October meeting at New-market the Duchess of Montrese had a thoroughbred Alderney cow conveyed there to give milk during the

trainer, to have the cow milked at once; but neither Taylor nor his head lad was au fait at the business. Thereupon the Duchess, who was in the midst of her toi-let, slipped on a peignois, and going out to the loose horse box in which the cow was lodged, performed the operation with the skill of the most experienced milkum

-A Martinique journal avers that an anchor belonging to one of Columbus's vessels has been found six test below ground in Venezuela, 372 best from the coast line. It is of simple form and rude manufacture, the stock being round and eight feet long, with a ring a foot in diameter at one end, and with flukes five off the southwestern extremity of the Island of Trindad. in the norrow strait separating it from Venezuela, and his son Ferdinand relates that a great wave suidenly that one of them parted. The anchor to which this cable was attached is the one rejently dug up. The land in that part of Venezuela has gained so much upon the water since that period that gardens are now planted

where stips once satisd. -The little Swedish town of Nordkopping has been the scene of a very desperate duel seminat seconds. Two officers of the Guards, named Ohleson and Rostrom were found in a room; both shot through the heart. They had been firm friends, and the mysery of their death has only been solved by letters which they wrote to their relations. It seems that one of these genlemen, who was engaged to marry a lady of good ton ly, had previous to his engagement maintain d relations with a notorious woman in Stockholm. His triend rashly announced the engagement to this person, who, thereon wrote a letter to the young lady, which made her behave with great coldness to her lover. The guardsman found life unendurable; his friend also suffered the tortures of remorse, and they resolved to put themselves out of their pain by fighting a duel at the shortest possible du himself was found with a bullet in his breast. But that bullet was not discharged by Ohlsson. A mark on Bos-troin's forehead shows that he had been grazed by the

that of his opponent, and it is plain that, unwilling to survive his friend, he shot himself through the heart. -The Paris Temps gives some particulars of the ravages of cholers in Japan. The spidenic ap-beared last April in the district of Elinie, where the tombs of soldiers who fell victims to it in 1877 had been opened, partly for religious rites and partly for the mon becoming interment of men hastily buried during the war. In a week 45 out of 65 cases proved Mini. Itex-tended to other points, and at Osaka it is not uncommuni to see persons fall down in the streets, struck by it. July it was reported at Tokio, the capital, and also at Yo-kohama, and in some western towns the epideme has assumed formidable proportions. Up to Aug. 17 the total number of cases of cholers throughout Japan was 70 Met of which 41.915 had proved (ata), 9.789 had recovered, and the remainder were shill under treatment. Up to the end of September the number had reached 19.0.40. The Government has exerted itself to the utmost by establish ing hospitals, forbidding the sale of unripe trait which the Japanese are accustomed to cut), and quarantoe reg-ulations. These last were disregarded by for in a visch. and the result is that the cholera has extended every

where, so that there are no longer quarkula retter, for no purpose would be served by the -The Countess of Dudley, who is said to have recovered her toniched diamonds, stock at the Great Western station from her mail, some years were is one of the lovely dangutiers at Sir Thomas Moscodie. Her husband owned Her Majesty's Theatre, and was Mo Mapleson's first ratron. Toomth a good shot and lost man, and taker of a Bratilias derive in classically lord, he was the victim of an extraordinary classes, fareying himself at times in a certain inter-shored dition, and then elleueing the street in treat or his limit and making all the usual preparation ( This row his first wife, the beautiful Myss Do Burgh, away it is the and she shot within the first year of their or Nice, of grief Shine his marriage with Miss. He has been perfectly see than 80 -outh within the last year when he was the paralysis. He is now in Parts, and, in orth inconvenience of visits, he changes his quahetel to anothe every say, to continued be only opens his letters once a tertinglet, on which he had to pay dearly the other far flie ery never old Dr. slep or a with days later he opened a letter in which were was offered him for less than que-

He is 62, and has ten elalored by 14-There was a remarkably charity entertainment in Pois scrip-paince of the Trocadero was density crimited. Coquetin and sorn fit-tions, there was instrumental most of waster with a continuous residence year. There had been into a against l'atti by the frent is a little to the factan says. "I be a strong a seller that Adelina was some in the best to a seller that Adelina was some in the best to be a seller to be a and at one time they feared the coter since comments to be a contract to settle and red version to vances to the footacherous messes the east building. As poors and epite of her 26 years, the Parison appeal in Patti, except that there has no section firm have of the mouth, and the fractions always inducated the energings obstitue a had